The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,170, New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs.52 Single Copy for Cash .....As. 4

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9th January 1862.

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Bombay, 14th January 1862.

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P. J. SPRING,
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3rd January 1862.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at Noon. The punctual attendance of Members is requested.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 9th January 1862.

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Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2 per dozen.
No. 31, Medow Street, Fort.

ROSSELET & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewellers, from Geneva,

Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, on the first Floor.

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of DIAMOND, GOLD, and SILVER WATCHES, of every description and price.

CLOCKS, and MUSICAL BOXES.

Always on hand, a magnificent stock of PARIS and GENEVA JEWELLERY, warranted fine Gold; comprising,—Ladies' Chains, Watch-Guards, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Medallions, Brooches and Braces lets for Pictures, Finger Rings, Sleeve-Links, Shirt Buttons, Watch Keys, Silver Snuff Boxes, &c. &c. &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS.

Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge.

Baroda Tank Road, Mazagon.

C. S. & SONS take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to state that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Gauge in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Mazagon Fitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

BEETON'S BOOK OF HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT; comprising information for the mistress, housekeeper, Cook, Kitchen-maid, and all other domestic servants; monthly, wet, and sick nurses, &c. also Sanitary, Medical, and Legal Memoranda; &c. &c. By Mrs. Isabella Beeton. Profusely illustrated. 1112 Pages ..... Rs. 5 12

The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Vols. 1 to 3 New Series..... 11 4
The Alphabet of Birds 0 12
Ross: A story for girls. From the French of Madame de Pressensé. By Mrs. J. C. Fletcher..... 1 8
Natural History Picture Book. Birds. By the Revd. J. G. Wood. 242 Illustrations..... 3 12
The Captain's Wife. By author of "Cavendish," &c, &c. 1 8
Beeton's Family Pictorial Bible, Parts 1 to 8 each 1 8

☞ To be completed in 24 monthly parts.

Calisthenies; or, the elements of Bodily Culture, on Petalozzian principles. A Contribution to practical education. By H. de Laspée..... 13 4
Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education. (Blue Books,) 1852 to 1857. 16 books..... 15 0
The Westminster Review for October 3 12
Dicken's All the Year Round, vol. 5. March 30 to September 21 ..... 4 4
The Illustrated Natural History. By the Revd. J. G. Wood, M. A. (birds)..... 13 8
The Cornhill Magazine, vols. 1, 2, each..... 5 12
The Red Eric; or the Whaler's last Cruise. A tale. By R. M. Ballantyne. (Illustrated) 2 12
Schoolboy Honour. A tale of Haimnster College. By Revd. H. C. Adams, M. A. (Illustrated)..... 2 12
Physical Geography. By Sir John Herschell, Bt..... 6 12
Meteorology. By ditto..... 3 12
The Family Save-all. By editor of "Enquire Within," &c..... 2 0
Life in China. By W. C. Milne, M. A 1 8
Who is to have It? By the author of "The Nethermoods of Otterpool"
English Battles and Sieges in the Peninsula. By Sir W. Napier 8 0
Billiards; Game 500 up. By E. R. Mardon..... 13 4
Queen's Regulations. Official Edition 3 0
Ditto. Pocket Edition 0 12
Instruction of Musketry 0 12
Robbins's Cavalry Catechism. Revised 1859 ..... 3 12
Lives, Town and Country Recter 0 12
Cowell's 120 Comic Songs. Ditto 0 12
120 Songs of Ireland. Ditto 0 12
Recreations of Christopher North, 2 vols 6 0
Construction of Oblique Arches, 3rd Edition. By Hart. 6 0
The Lord and the Lout. By Mrs. Gore..... 1 8
Gilbart's Elements of Banking 2 0
Roland Cashel. By Charles Lever, 2 vols..... 5 0
Injection Weapons of War. By Scoffern..... 7 0
Our Domestic Animals in Health and Disease. By Gamgee 5 12
Tom Burke. By Charles Lever, 2 vols..... 6 0
Davenport Dunn. By Charles Leyer..... 17 4
Framley Parsonage. By Anthony Trollope, 3 vols 15 4
Dairy Stock. By Gamgee 4 8
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The Baddington Peerage. By G. A. Sala, 3 vols..... 23 4
Schiller's Don Carlos and other Dramas..... 2 12
Schiller's Revolt of the Netherlands and Historical Dramas 2 12
History of the Popes. By Leopold Ranke, 3 vols..... 6 0
The Rifle and How to Use It. By Hans Busk..... 2 0
The Dead Shot. By Marksman 3 4
Bentley's Standard Novels—Rita..... 2 0
Health Resorts

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 14th January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 3d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	sight	101
Madras	30 do. do.	99
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 214 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 per cent.	62 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	4 do.	20 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	37 do.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	14
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	28
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	3¾ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 [illegible] Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [illegible] Div,
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 ½ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	00 ½ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 ½ sh.	Rs. 4,000 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	590	32 do.	Rs. 200 p. sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 800 ½ sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 ½ sh.	Rs. 860 Div [illegible] Prem. nom.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 145 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	.....	Rs. 120 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 Prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company	550	.....	Rs. 90 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	.....	Rs. 250 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	85¼
,, Loan 1835–36	85¼
,, Loan 1842–43	85¼
,, Loan 1854–55	85¼
New Five Per Cent. Loan	98¼ to ½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	104¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10–4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal.
Carolus	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204
Bar Silver	,, 105½
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. £2 17s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 7s. 6d. £2. 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 17s. 6d. £3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 12s. 6d. £2 15s. 0d.
To Rice Ports	£3 15s. 0d.
To China	Nominal.

PRICES CURRENT (JANUARY 8th 1862.)

COTTON : Per candy.

Broach, Surat, and Jumboosur, (new) *nom.* at Rs.	160 to 161
Dholleru, Bhownuggur, (new)	,, 161 to 163
Oosaravuttee (new)	,, 153 to 155
Barsee, (new)	,, 147 to 148
Khandeish, (new)	,, 142 to 143
Mangalore, (new)	,, 145 to 146
Varawul, (new)	,, 145 to 146
Coompta, (new)	,, 160 to 161
Sawginned Dharwar	,, 203 to 210

OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1490 to 1500.

SEEDS.—Linseed, Candeish ..... at Rs. 5-8 to 5-9 per cwt.

Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6-12 to 6-14 ,,
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	24 to 25 ,,
	33 to 34 ,,

KURRACHEE PRICE CURRENT AND MARKET REPORT.

Published by the Chamber of Commerce.

KURRACHEE, *9th January* 1862.

THE advices from England to the 3rd ultimo received here on the 31st ultimo are of the most exciting character. We learn that England is likely to be involved in difficulties with America in consequence of a Federal war steamer having forcibly taken from on board our West India Mail Steamer, two of her passengers, Confederate Commissioners. The reply from the Government at Washington, to the demands made by Lord Lyons, is looked for with great anxiety ; in the meantime, as might be expected, the intelligence has had the effect of almost entirely suspending operations in our produce markets, more particularly as regards Cotton, which has suffered a considerable. Our Import market does not seem to have been affected by the news, and there has latterly been a fair demand for Manchester goods at about former rates.

IMPORTS.

Owing to the firmness of Importers there has been a very small amount of business done in our Import market during the past month, and dealers are yet disinclined to accede to the high prices demanded by holders. Stocks, both here and in Bombay, are large, but as there has latterly been a considerable falling off in the shipments from England, current rates will doubtless be fully maintained.

GREY GOODS.—*Shirtings* —7¼ to 8¼ lb. 40 in. Shirtings have been most enquired for, and sales of the latter are reported to the extent of about 5,000 pieces at Rs. 6-2 to 6-4.

Longcloths—8 to 8¼ lbs. are wanted, but heavier makes are unsaleable.

Domestics —Have been in demand for Pathan Dealers. A sale of 13 lbs. has been made at Rs. 9-4.

T Cloths—4 lbs. Blue End have taken at Rs. 2-11½. These goods are very saleable. 5 and 6 lbs. have also been sold pretty largely.

Printers—Could be sold to a small extent at our quotations.

Madapollams—Shikarpore Dealers are offering for these goods. The season however for light goods has not yet commenced.

Jaconets—Are almost unsaleable.

Dorias and Mulls—No demand.

WHITE GOODS.—Are readily saleable at our quotations, especially Tanjibs and finer makes of Shirtings.

COLOURED GOODS.—Prints of suitable patterns are wanted, but dealers so far will not give the prices demanded.

FANCY GOODS of all kinds are quite out of demand.

COTTON YARNS.—No transactions have taken place during the month.

METALS.—Copper Sheets are enquired for at Rs. 61 to 62 per cwt. About 500 kegs of Steel have been placed at Rs. 10-12-0, and a parcel of Spelter is reported to have been sold at Rs. 11½ per cwt. Iron of all kinds is in moderate demand at our quotations. About 500 sheets have been sold at Rs. 6-10-0 per cwt.

EXPORTS.

OIL SEEDS.—Continued favorable reports have been received from the Home Markets, and former rates are fully maintained. From 1,500 to 2,000 candies of Brown *Feroze*pore *Rape Seed* have been taken at Rs. 29 per candy, and considerable purchases have been made at the same rate for delivery within two or three months.

Yellow Sonmeanee Rape Seed.—The old crop of this seed is exhausted. New crop will commence to arrive about two months hence.

White Gingelly Seed has been in active demand for shipment to France, and about 5,000 candies have been bought at Rs. 36¼ @ 37. The new crop is now arriving freely : the seed contains a great deal of dust and other extraneous matter. Supplies of *Black Gingelly* cannot be expected before the beginning of March.

GRAIN.—Several parcels of *Wheat* have been taken lately for shipment to England, and we quote prices Rs. 9-12 to 20 per candy. In *Gram* no business is reported, stocks are accumulating and prices are rather easier.

COTTON.—Previous to the receipt of the last advices from England a considerable business was done, purchases are reported to the extent of about 5,000 maunds of New Scind at Rs. 17 to 18 per maund chiefly to arrive within two months, but the article is now completely neglected and there are sellers at greatly reduced rates.

WOOL—has arrived in large quantities from Khandahar and Jussulmeer, and has been readily taken for Bombay and England at Rs. 22 to 23 for Pathanee.

SALTPETRE.—has been in active demand and considerable purchases were made in the Districts before the last mail arrived. The export however from England having been prohibited, and the decline which in consequence took place there, has prevented further transactions. The Indian Government has also prohibited the export of the article except in British ships to England.

OIL.—Is still very scarce, and no business has been done.

INDIGO.—In consequence of the high price of this article both at home and in Calcutta, attention has been directed to Mooltan Indigo, and purchases to the extent of 2000 maunds have been made during the month for shipment to England at from Rs. 55 to 75.

HIDES have been purchased to some extent at former rates. We quote Buffalo Rs. 50 to 55 according to quality, and Cow Rs. 24 to 25 per corge. 10,000 Goat skins have changed hands at Rs. 25 per 100.

DATES.—Purchases have been made for shipment to England at Rs. 2-2 to 2-4 per maund of 82 lbs.

MUSKEET.—Some Persian is offering, but the quality is inferior.

TONNAGE.

Seeds having arrived freely during the last month, there has been a better demand for tonnage, and rates to England are firm at £2 10s. per ton for first class ships. The following are the reported charters :—The *Helen Morrow* to load here or at Bombay at 57*s.* 6*d.* for the United Kingdom, or £3-5*s.* for Havre calling at a Port in the Channel for orders, the *Lord Raglan* and *Dunnikier* for London at 50*s.* for Seed, and 52*s* 6*d.* for Cotton and Wool, and the *Meggie* and *Chimera* for same destination at 47*s.* 6*d.* and 50*s.* all round respectively. The only Vessels now disengaged are the *Rob Roy* and *Brunswicker*, and the American ships *Time* and *Maid of the Seas*.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are merely nominal, but few buyers being in the market, most of the houses being shippers, and the Banks are disinclined to purchase at the present prices which may be quoted as follows :—

Bank Bills	2 0¼ to ⅜	at 6 months' sight.
Credits	2 0¼ to ⅜	
Documents	2 0¼ to ⅜	

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM KURRACHEE, *with the Total for the Twelve Months ending 31st December* 1861 *and previous Year.*

Vessels.	Destination.	Date of Sailing.	Cotton. Bales.	Wool. Bales.	Rapeseed. cwts.	Linseed. cwts.	Wheat. cwts.	Gram. cwts.	Rape Oil. cwts.	Gingelly Oil. cwts.	Dates. cwts.	Saltpetre. cwts.	Salt. I. mds.
Indian	Calcutta	Dec. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,533
Regent	Do.	,, 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,688
L'Immaculé Conception	Mauritius	,, 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...
Private Bird	London	,, 21	334	...	...	...	5,565	2,935	...	...	...	180	...
Total for the month of December 1861			334	...	...	...	5,565	2,935	...	...	1,500	180	67,221
Exported in 1861			3,156	862	3,313	6,679	717	...	...	...	8,497	7,497	4,46,665
12 months ending 31st Dec. 1861			3,490	99,681	...	7,019	54,031	5,481	571	56	9,997	7,677	5,13,856
Previously Exported in 1860			...	124	1,40,770	4,055	27,118	44,926	685	400	1,950	9,872	56,085
Total for 12 months ending period 1860			3,490	99,805	1,40,770	11,074	81,149	50,407	1,256	456	11,947	17,549	5,69,941
Corresponding Period 1860			3,156	862	3,313	6,679	6,282	2,935	...	...	1,500	180	67,191

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 3 do.	.....	2s. 0d. ,,
,, 2 do.	.....	1s. 11½d. do.
,, 1 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
,, On demand	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	1s. 11½d. do.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to 3 days' notice	3 ,,
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits under Rs. 500, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. Butif proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, and issues Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Ports in Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do.	.....	2s. 0d. ,,
,, 2 do.	.....	1s. 11½d. ,,
,, 1 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, On demand	.....	1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. ,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to 3 days' commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

Nointerest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits under Rs. 500, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

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Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 13	Governor Higginson (s)	Greig	Calcutta 30 Dec.
	Paria Nayejee	Nacoda	Cochin 21 Dec.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat 12 Jan.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—120 natives.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Jan. 13	Malta (s)	Gribble	Aden and Suez.
	Maharaj (s)	Parker	Surat.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—Mr. A. E. Coleridge ; Major Evans, 17th Regt. N. I. ; Mr. J. King, C. S. ; and 180 natives.

Per steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—111 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Orissa*, A. Parish, bound to China, &c.

Barque *Calphurnia*, T. Westlake, bound to Cochin.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Herald*, for Liverpool.

Brig *Mohidinbux*, for Colsagurpatam.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Clyde.

Tamerlane.—55 cases Wine, 38,545 Railway Chairs, 9 packages Machinery, 45 packages Ginger Wine, 325 casks Oil, 1,538 packages Merchandise, 2,152 casks Malt Liquor, 13 packages Samples.

From Cochin.

Brig *Payria Nayejee.*—5 bundles Hides, 618 numbers Cokleshells, 2 packages Vinegar, 53 numbers Timbers, 25 hhds Cocoanut Oil, 1 case Cotton Caps.

From Liverpool.

Crescent City.—1,000 tons Coals.

Black Eagle.—3,190 Rails, 195 packages Iron, 12 cases Machinery, 48 Tyrer, 1 case Signals, 8 cases Injectory, 3 cases Stones, 36 casks Boots, 44 packages Merchandise, 21 boxes Liver Boxes, 23 Water Cranes, 90 cases Carriages, 60 bales Cotton, 29 cases Scissors, 667 tons and 10 cwt. Coke.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Monday, 13th January 1862.

For London.

Windsor Castle.—315 pieces E. Teeth, 18 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb., W. Nicol and Co.

Caroline Agnes.—66 chests Olibanum, 154 cwt., Tribhovon Mowjee ; 600 packages Coir Yarn, 76 cwt., Canjee Dhurumsee ; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy ; 15 packages Jumalgotta, 20 cwt., Lalljee Jugjeewon.

Castilian.—157 chests Rasins, 370 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lbs. ; 13 cases Grass Oil, 2 Rosa, 1,709 lbs., Pallonjee Hormusjee ; 25 bales Cuscuss Roots, 63½ cwt., Moorajee Natha ; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

King Lear.—200 bags Khorasance Seed, 300 cwt. ; 400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Jewraj Buttoosee.

Gosforth.—291 bags Saltpetre, 501 maunds, C. N. Cama and Co.

For Liverpool.

Dream.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., A. Taylor and Co.

Charger.—47 bales Wool, 9 cwt. ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Trecomjee Velljee : 600 bundles Galls, 300 cwt., Dewjee Muckance ; 180 bales Cotton, 630 cwt., Virudhman Poonsy.

Ranny Forayth.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wookerda Khatsea ; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Ruttonsee Velljee.

Miudora.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Woomedchund Hocumchund ; 600 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co. ; 50 bales Wool, 15 cwt., Meerchund Roopchund ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Woomersy Velljee.

Silisia.—350 bags Linseed, 525 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Natalia.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dinshaw Manecksee.

Excellent.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Remington and Co.

General Neil.—200 bags Bedda, 200 cwt., Dewjee Muckany.

Concordia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jetha.

Malakoff.—163 bales Cotton 570½ cwt., Rennie Scowell and Co.

Pet. Maxwell.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Mahmed Natha.

Amoor.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co. ; 150 bundles Khorasance Seed, 75 cwt. ; 151 bundles Linseed, 754 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Flying Venus.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Visram Kesowjee.

Lucas.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., N. and J. Cursetjee ; 52 bales Hemps 182 cwt., Dewjee Mucknee.

Rosalie.—27 bales Cotton, 94½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama & Co.

Queen of the North.—200 bales Cotton 700 cwt., M. and B C. Cama and Co.

Typhoon.—300 bales Cotton, 1055 cwt., 82 bales Cotton. 287 cwt., B. C. Cama and Co.

Protector.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Shapoorjee Byramjee.

Herald.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Meerbhoy Roopchund ; loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Nowsherwanjee Manockjee ; 800 bags Rapeseed, 1,200 cwt., Godoo Ragowjee.

For Belle Isle.

Esperance.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 59 cwt., Jooma Natha.

For Hull.

Frenchman.—2,000 bags Rapsseed, 3,093½ cwt. S. Burstall and Co. ; 100 bags Liuseed 150 cwt., Juwarchund Vussonjee.

For Galle.

Steamer *Orissa.*—17 boxes species, China Mercantile Bank.

For Woosung.

Steamer *Lightning.*—2½ chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Lightning.*—20 cases E. Piece Goods, 717 Corges, Persotum Heerachund ; 2 ba es E. Piece Goods 60 corges Ebram Noordin ; 2 packages Sundry, Dawood Sassoon.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Lightning.*—2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goolabroy Thackersedas ; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juwarimull Dulsookroy ; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juwarimull Ramjidass ; 33 bundles Fishmaws, 10½ cwt., 56 bundles Sharkfins, 18 cwt., Halloo Vully Khan Mahomed ; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Gunessdass Kristnajee ; 1 box Silver Dollars, 1,343 numbers, Dawood Sassoon and Co. ; 32 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, C. N. Cama and Co. ; 34 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. Dawood Sassoon and Co. ; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Perbhoy Khaluckdena ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Nensee and Co. ; 44 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, M. S. Moosee ; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each. E. H. Shapoorjee ; 6 cases E. Glassware, 5 cases E. Hardware, Ameerbhoy Oosmanbhoy ; 4 bales E. Piece Goods, 428 corges Ahmedbhoy Rahimtoola ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vussonjee ; 5 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Gunesh Venayeek ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Juggunath ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Kessrosing Mohunlall ; 130 bundles Sharkfins, 40¼ cwt., Gowabhoy Chandoobhoy ; 2 parcels Printed Books, Hormusjee Framjee ; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama ; 109 bundles Sharkfins, 33 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., Ruttonsy Khafage ; 6 bundles Fishmaws, 1½ cwt., Peermahomed Nuthoo ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goolrai Sungaree ; 6 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy.

For Madras.

Shapoorjee Heerjee.—4 cases Sundry , M. Rogers.

For Calcutta.

Futtay Rhaman.—44 boxes Country Soap, 53 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs., G. Burstall and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

676	Burlington, Howes		
900	Cameronian, Sadler	Leggatt & Co.	
853	Cleadon, Pentie	Martin, Young & Co.	Aug. 15
865	Countess of Yarborough, Fuller	S Tyabjee & Co.	June 15
1046	Childwickbury, Lambard	W. Nicol & Co.	
938	Clara Scott	Remington & Co.	Oct. 4
1488	Earl of Balcarres	S. Tyebjee & Co.	Oct. 23
755	Fairlie		
1154	Forest Rights, Chester		
1041	Indomitable, Carren	D. H. Cama & Co.	
1342	Istanboul Dardanelles	Forbes & Co.	
396	Knights, Reid	Wallace & Co.	Oct. 15
	Knight, Watson	John Tanner & Co.	
320	Land O' Oakes, Shorer	John Tanner & Co.	Oct. 17
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell	John Tanner & Co.	
630	Laurel Claproth		
788	Morayshire	Leckie & Co.	Sept. 24
905	Mary Shepherd, Budge	Martin, Young & Co.	
676	Matilda Atheling	S. Tyabjee & Co.	
989	Owen Glendower, Dickinson	Wallace & Co.	Aug. 29
1169	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle	A. H. Huschke & Co.	Oct. 14
423	Prudhoe, Johnson		Sept. 21
1235	Star of the South, Reuther		Nov. 11
	Star of India, J. Morris	Remington & Co.	Sept. 9
540	Southern Belle, Benson	Leckie & Co.	
311	Shantung, Webster		
579	Victory, Stephens		
433	Wabourne		
720	Yarratilda, Bowners	John Tanner & Co.	Sept. 20
996	Zuleika, Simpson		Nov. 12

FROM LONDON VIA CAPE.

726	John Vanner, Moore		

FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.

704	Phoebe Dunbar, Crow		

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, Scott		Oct 18
1162	Africa, Bowie	John Tanner & Co.	Aug. 19
1163	Ajmeer, Asplett	Lawrence & Co.	
1062	Algiers, Morris	Lyons Brothers & Co.	Sep. 23
1046	Americana, Potts		Oct. 4
1475	America, Finlay	Coupland & Co.	Oct. 25
1673	America, Brown		Oct. 23
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith	Coupland & Co.	Oct. 13
2153	Bates Wallaby, Hogg	E. Bates & Co.	
1266	Boschworth, Frain	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Sept. 3
967	Beloochee J Mitchell	Coupland & Co.	
1415	Benolen, Chambers	E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 24
1558	Black Eagle	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Aug. 28
882	Bramley Moore	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Oct. 10
1457	British Lion, Laybold	Coupland & Co.	Aug. 26
1122	Brunelle, Orkney	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 5
1493	Brougeton Hall, Rennie	Coupland & Co.	Oct. 18
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin	Coupland & Co.	Oct. 24
579	Colonist, Gibson		Aug. 23
	Crescent, Ewing	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 16
909	Culloden, Smith	W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 1
689	Campbell, Meikle		Nov. 11
1244	Cumberland, Thurston	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1073	City of Agra, Ewing	Coupland & Co.	
1152	Dirigo, Brown	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Sept. 19
666	Douglas Stewart	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
594	Dewa Gungadhur, Ebsworth	E. Bates & Co.	
848	Dalkeith, Sevan		
879	Edward Percy, Stewart	G. S. King & Co.	Sept. 11
949	Etna, Hughes	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 23
617	Euphrates, Stevenson	E. Bates & Co.	
1195	Floating Light, Starkie	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1171	General Simpson, J. Graham	Coupland & Co.	
790	Glendower, Hughes	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Aug. 10
1051	Glenalva, Muir	W. Nicol & Co.	
768	James Russell, Muir	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Nov. 6
1710	John Mellington, Grant	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Sept. 25
804	Joshua, W. Bartlett	Coupland & Co.	
1596	John Lynn, Forsyth	Lawrence & Co.	
725	Kennington, D. Robertson		
907	Khimjee Dodowjee, Partridge	E. Bates, & Co.	
725	Remington, Brown	Leckie & Co.	
1210	Levant, Ferran		
1039	Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge	Killick Nixon & Co.	Aug. 9
832	Lobelia, King	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Oct. 9
952	Lammermuir, Browne	Leckie & Co.	
1097	Malta Range, Carr	Ewart, Latham & Co.	Nov. 1
965	Margaret, McPhun	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Sept. 23
1334	Morning Star, Mathews	Coupland & Co.	Nov. 2
1831	Meteor, Porter	Rennie Scovell & Co.	Oct. 14
1187	Maldon, Taylor	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1241	Martin Luther, McCreadie		Nov. 1
1194	Monica		
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay	E. Bates & Co.	
938	Nell Gwyn, Clark		
1238	North, Trumble	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Sept. 21
1433	Queen of the West, Hilton		
879	Richard Cobden, Randall	A. H. Huschke & Co.	Oct. 23
824	Rising Sun, Bustin		Nov. 1
573	Rubin, Rice		
938	Sebastopol, Lowther	Cardwell Parsons & Co.	Sept. 4
1533	South Carolina, Simpcott	Coupland & Co.	Nov. 8
576	Sir Charles Napier, Bell		Nov. 16
778	Shand, Curmen		
1137	Tornado		
998	Tiger,		Nov. 1
1114	Veteran	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
830	Virginia, Davis	W. Nicol, & Co.	
1339	Wasp, Storey		

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE

800	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster	E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 23

FROM CARDIFF.

1346	Bosphorus, Murphy	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 19
427	Enterprise, Haynes		
844	Lucy & Harriet		
781	Percy Douglas, Hanson		Nov. 12

FROM HULL.

654	Gloriosa	W. Nicol & Co.	July 22

FROM SUNDERLAND.

530	Emigrant	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	
1090	Grace, Darling		Oct. 19
1200	Liberator, Robinson		Aug. 17
853	Northern Bride		Sept. 21
870	Walso Ken, Bulman		July 18
1234	War Spirit, Lukes	S. Burstall & Co.	

FROM NEWCASTLE.

560	Vulture, Gill	D. Merwanjee & Co.	Aug. 25

FROM THE CLYDE.

1040	Chance, Sparke	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Sept. 2
890	Chase, Martin		Sept. 8
560	Duke of Wellington, Beatti	W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 25
604	Priam, Irvine	W. & A. Grahah & Co.	
1000	Silver Eagle, Young		Nov. 11
478	Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell		
996	Pericles, Ferguson		

FROM QUEENS TOWN.

450	Edwin	Forbes & Co.	July 9

FROM GOTHENBURG.

586	Thetis, A. J. Reis	Peel, Cassels & Co.	

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

401	Hildesheim, Jacobus	Sigg & Co.	Sept. 4

FROM MAURITIUS.

	Ocean	S. Tyabjee & Co.	
340	Trassachs Toshash	D. P. Brainhall.	

FROM ADEN.

644	Carnatic		

FRO

"a Griff's Visit to the Circumlocution Office," "Flirting Away," "Jottings," and "Pat Murphy and the Temperance pledge."

Shakespeare is an unfailing object of interest to men of the most varied cast of mind. The evidences of his legal attainments attract the lawyer, and his knowledge of medicine the physician; the bibliomaniac thinks himself fortunate who can purchase a unique copy of a first edition of one of his plays even at a hundred sovereigns; the psychologist finds the poet's subtle delineation of character a field inviting his most careful analysis, and of which the thorough examination of even a portion will be more than sufficient to task his highest powers,—and though it may baffle him at first to determine the ground and consistency of some of the characters, the thorough unity that prevails in the case of each of so many others, and the masterly way in which it is developed under and through all circumstances and apparent contradictions,—only makes him feel that the giant mind that wrought out the latter in such evident perfection has not failed in the case of the former, though the master ideas embodied in them may not be so easily unravelled. The antiquarian, too, finds his lore taxed to illustrate his thousand illusions; in his words and forms of expression the philologist finds the richest store of examples of the origin and construction of our present tongue; the attention of some has been devoted to those pithy observations and pointed precepts of his, that have become household words; whilst his poetical beauties descriptive, moral, and sentimental, have been collected by others. The names of the writers, critics, commentators on the "Star of Poets" is already Legion, and every year adds to our Shakespearian literature, proving the truth of Ben Jonson's line,—

"He was not for an age, but for all time."

and the varieties of mind, that have found exercise in different ways on Shakespeare, enables us, to some extent at least, to account for the very various and sometimes discordant opinions that have been formed of him and of other poets as compared with him, many praising him, or praising others at his expense, in terms as general as eloquent, who were little qualified to judge of poetry at all, and who would be puzzled to give the precise particulars of the grounds of their opinions. The wonder is none the less that his superiority is so generally accorded. Curious to know what was the nature of the "Notes on the Plays of William Shakspeare, by C. A. D. Gordon" in the January number, we turned to the article with avidity, and found it feliciously stated at the head in the quotation,—

"Though they will not for a better,
Change a syllable or letter,
Must the *Printer's* spots and stains
Still obscure THE POET'S strains?
Overspread with antique rust,
Like whitewash on his painted bust,
Which to remove revived the graco
And true expression of his face.
So, when I find misplaced b's,
I will set them in their places.
If my method they deride,
Let them know I am not tied,
In my free'r course, to choose
Such strait rules as they would use;
Though I something miss aright
To express his meaning quite.
For I rather fear nor care
What in this their censures are;
If the art here used be
Their dislike, it liketh me.
While I linger on each strain,
And read, and read it o'er again,
I am loth to part from thence,
Until I reach the POET'S sense,
And have the *Printer's errors* found,
In which the folio abound."
GEORGE WITHERS (*obit* 1667).

Mr. Gordon and every one else who reads the great dramatist has a perfect right to try his ingenuity in clearing up the difficulties that have occupied and often puzzled so many before him, for no one is tied to a text self-evidently corrupt; but it was a sense of the wild and unprofitable lengths to which the guessers had run which produced the very opposite sect, of which Mr. Charles Knight may be taken as the representative,—a sect who stood by the first folio through sense and nonsense. Now it looks like lost labour to bestow pains in rectifying the text of the folio of 1623 as produced by Mr. Knight without a fair knowledge of what has been already done by the ablest critics. Mr. Gordon however looks on the matter thus,—

"It has been contended," says he "that it was no disadvantage to Mr. Mills, in writing a history of India, that he had never been in the country; but rather the contrary, because, from that circumstance, he was free from those prejudices which a resident would have naturally imbibed. On the same ground, I conceive that it may be no disadvantage to me that I possess only one copy of Shakspeare's works—Campbell, 1833—besides "Mr. Knight's *Companion Shakespeare*, published by Messrs. George Routledge & Co., London, 1857," upon which my present criticisms are based; and, consequently, being but slightly acquainted with the editions of Mr. Payne Collier, Mr. Singer, Mr. Staunton, and other recent commentators, I come to my task with a mind free from impressions derived from the opinions of others who have treated on the subject which has engaged Mr. Knight."

We can only glance at two or three of his proposed emendations;—For "teen" he proposes to read "teeth" in the nurse's averment,—

"I'll lay fourteen of my teeth,
And yet to my teen be it spoken, I have but four,
She is not fourteen."

on the ground that Mr. Knight explains "teen" as meaning "vexation," &c.; but does Mr. Gordon not see that his alteration destroys the pun the line contains on the syllables of the word "four-teen"? Again, on the lines—

"*Friar.*—The gray-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Chequering the eastern clouds with streaks of light:
And flecked darkness like a drunkard reels
From forth day's path, and Titan's fiery wheels."

Mr. Gordon remarks that "Mr. Knight says, 'flecked is dappled or speckled'—and rightly so; but as the preceding word, 'checkering,' has precisely the same meaning, I would alter 'flecked' into 'flicked' that is, flickering. 'The light flickers' is a common expression. Flickering, too, is synonymous with 'fluttering,' which Johnson says signifies 'reeling'—a term that exactly tallies with the description given of 'flecked darkness' in the same line."

Were active and passive senses the same, this might be tolerated; but the poet says 'the morn *checkers* the clouds with streaks of light and the darkness thus *acted upon* by the *streaks* or *flecks* of light, reels' &c. Besides, "flicker" is a neuter verb, for a *passive* participle of which we know of no authority. We are again informed that "Mr. Knight is either carelessly indifferent to rectify evident errors, or foolishly superstitious in retaining them. Here is an example from a speech made by Friar Laurence in *Act III. Scene* 3:—

"O deadly sin! O rude unthankfulness!
Thy fault our law calls death: but the kind prince,
Taking thy part, hath rush'd aside the law,
And turn'd that black word death, to banishment."

'Rush'd aside the law!' What is the sense of this expression? Surely '*push'd* aside the law' is the correct and evident reading."

This is sharp enough, but old George Withers's quaint lines suggest another reading perhaps quite as "correct and evident," and which has at least the authority of the Perkins folio, thus—

"But the kind prince,
Taking thy part, hath *brush'd* aside the law."

Lastly, "In the same scene, when Romeo attempts to stab himself, Friar Laurence reproves him in these words:—

"Happiness courts thee in her best array,
But like a misbehav'd and sullen wench,
Thou puttest up thy fortune and thy love:
Take heed, take heed, for such die miserable."

"Mr. Knight says 'puttest up' is here used in the sense of 'puttest aside,' whereas I rather think the words are misprinted for the common, and here most appropriate expression, 'poutest at,' seeing, too, that Romeo has just been compared to a 'sullen wench.'"

This is more successful but it is rather late, for if not suggested earlier, at least seventeen years ago Mr. Payne Collier published the reading,—

"Thou *pout'st upon* thy fortune and thy love."

Among the remaining pieces in the last number, "a Glimpse of Deccan Life; or an intercepted Letter from John Sandford, of that 'prying' and 'radical' Department the 'Surveying and Levelling'" is characteristic and amusing; "On the Way Home" is not a bad letter from Naples"; "A little about Reactions", and a "Curious chapter in European History" are interesting and contain instruction. And lastly, "Dry Leaves: causes which have generally retarded progress in India," is the first instalment of an essay of some promise. If not always correct in point of fact, the errors are not important, the style is clear, and many of the remarks show the result of observation and thought. It may be best judged of by an extract or two. Here is the writer's estimate of native character:—

"The Native character is not a progressive one. A certain inertia, a certain immobility, has characterised it. In the arts, in architecture, in sculpture and design, in the superficial forms of politeness, in religion, and in commerce, a certain progress has been made long before a similar development has taken place in England. It was a tropical growth, springing up with a rapidity truly astonishing, but in that growth manifesting early symptoms of decay. It was wanting in the springs of a true vitality."

And the following is not less correct,—

"Civilisation, which had first dawned in the East before the Christian era, had gradually, as it set illumined the West faintly during the mediæval ages. In Asia, that civilisation, after having reached a certain point, has never progressed. In Europe, that civilisation, after having surpassed the highest status of Asiatic civilisation from the mediæval to the present age, has been a progressive one. In the fine arts, in science, and laws, and commerce, there has been no stagnation. In Europe, nowhere has greater activity been manifested than in England. In Asia, nowhere has greater immobility been manifested than in India."

Nor is this wanting in truth, or undeserving of consideration:—

"That labour is the chief source of wealth; that a judicious division of that labour is the chief way to multiply wealth; that division of labour is limited by the extent of the market; that to multiply markets, roads and water communication ought to be opened; that an extensive foreign trade must always secure the largest markets, are facts which, judging from results, do not appear to have obtained the assent of the Native mind."

We take leave of these numbers again wishing this Miscellany all success and the support necessary thereto.

Local News.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 11th January 1862.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Circulation	,,	98,69,209
Deposits	,,	84,42,046
Rest	,,	2,25,414
	Rupees	2,37,61,669

Assets.

Government Securities	Rs.	16,46,370
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	,,	46,40,320
Cash Credits on Government Securities	,,	19,66,390
Bills discounted	,,	20,72,241
Other Securities	,,	3,38,385
Cash Balance	,,	1,30,97,363
	Rupees	2,37,61,669

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding accounts compared with those of the corresponding week last year, exhibit,

A decrease of Circulation of	Rs.	14,22,554
An increase of Deposits of		19,76,608
An increase of Rest of		35,868
A decrease of Government Securities of		37,08,721
A decrease of Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of		23,38,899
A decrease of Cash Credits on Deposit of Govt. Securities of		3,71,474
An increase of Bills discounted of		2,88,632
An increase of other Securities of		60,397
An increase in Cash balance of		72,36,951

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 13*th January* 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, Esq.)

THE KHOJAS.—The disturbance which took place on Bombay Green in November last among the fraternity of this caste, and which has been before the magistrate for the last two months, was brought on again this day when *Popun Dossa, Ludda Cake, Cacee Soomer, Mahomed Jetta, Heerjee Nanjee, Ameer Dharsee, and Soomjee Ballon*, were charged with committing assaults. The case has been under investigation on several previous occasions, and there were two cross charges originating out of those first brought before the Magistrate in November last.

Mr. Connon appeared for Khimjee Parpia, and two other complainants, in the first three cases; and for the defendants in the cross charges.

Mr. Dunbar contra.

From the evidence produced on the various occasions it appeared that on the day in question there was a number of Khojas on Bombay Green, and that while some of them were sitting there the defendants came up and assaulted them; there were some rather hard blows struck which resulted in many of the parties getting broken noses, and bruised arms. They were given into the custody of the Police and many more have been from time to time summoned to appear before the Magistrates, while they in their turn laid their complaints against the prosecutors in the first case.

His Worship said that he considered that it was necessary to bind over the whole of the parties to keep the peace for six months, and that the best way to further the ends of justice was to prevent any further breach of the peace. The whole affair was contemptible in the extreme, and only dignified by the introduction of the name of Aga Khan, which had been dragged into most of these cases, but there was no ground for the parties having done so. He would order the whole of the defendants in the several cases to find bail to keep the peace for six months, themselves in two hundred Rupees each and two sureties of one hundred Rupees each.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, Esq.)

HAVING STOLEN PROPERTY IN POSSESSION.—*Hugh Kent*, a seaman belonging to the British ship *Gertrude*, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of paint, oil, &c. supposed to have been stolen.

John Chappell Corydon, master of the ship *Gertrude*, stated that the prisoner was one of his seamen, and from information he had received he caused an enquiry to be made, when the trunk of the prisoner was searched, and a quantity of oil and paint found; the prisoner was asked whether he knew anything about it, when he said that he did not.

Henry Grey, second mate of the ship, stated that he had charge of the stores, and that he saw a track of oil from the store room to the forecastle door, the prisoner was in his berth. When asked about the oil he made no objection to his trunk being searched, when they found under the bed a quantity of oil and paint.

There was other evidence produced in support of the charge which was confirmatory of the previous witness. Postponed.

STEALING FROM A CHILD.—*Tookia Gynoo* was charged with stealing a gold waist chain from a girl's person.

Ramchunder Jagunath said that at about 11 o'clock this day (Monday) he saw the gold watch chain safe on the person of his niece, Benatibye. Shortly after he heard her cry out and came down immediately. She complained that a person had run away with her neck chain, he pursued the prisoner, whom a sepoy seized. The prisoner had the chain in his waistcloth, it was worth between 30 and 40 Rs.

Police Sepoy 716 corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to six months imprisonment.

ASSAULT BY A SAILOR.—*Jacob Newark*, a seaman belonging to the British ship *Typhoon* was charged with assaulting the master of the above ship on Sunday the 12th January.

Joseph Henry White stated that he was master of the ship *Typhoon* and that the prisoner was an articled seaman of the ship, and that when the boatswain was ordered to put a man in irons the prisoner said "I dont think you will." The prisoner rushed at the witness and took him by both his shoulders and pushed him violently backward; the defendant had his hands going but was held firmly by the witness to prevent being struck in the face. The witness admitted that he did get out his dagger and pistols as the attitude of the crew was threatening.

In his defence the defendant said that he heard the Captain say "bring the man sir." The defendant observed that there were plenty of people ashore to put him in irons, the Capte took hold of the sleeve of his jacket, when he slipped his hand, and in self defence hit him. The mate stopped him. The Captain fetched a dagger and called to the steward to fetch his pistols, and then sent for the Police boat.

HIS WORSHIP considered that the prisoner was guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for twelve weeks.

Law Intelligence.

SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

21*st December* 1861.

(BEFORE H. HEBBERT AND H. NEWTON, Esqs.)

MURDER.—Witto Koosha Wurdum, a Wanee labourer, aged 28 years, was tried in December last before C. Forbes, Esq., Session Judge of the Concan, on circuit at Rutnagherrie, on a charge of murder attended with robbery, in having on the 27th August last, seized one Krishna, a lad of about eight years of age, and struck the right side of his head against a piece of rock, from the effects of which the lad died; and in having at the same time robbed from the lad certain gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 11-4. The Session Judge recorded the following finding:—The present is but another to the already long list of children murdered for the sake of the jewelry, the infatuated parents still persist in decking their offspring with. The victim in this instance was about eight years old, the motive for the murder the obtaining possession of the pair of silver wristlets and a pair of gold earrings, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 13 always worn by the poor child, and the murderer a young man of the Wanee caste, the near neighbour and constant companion of his victim. Krishna the murdered child, and the prisoner left the house in which the latter resided on the afternoon of the 27th August last, and taking him into the wood adjoining the village, the prisoner there according to his original confession, on the impulse of the moment, dashed his head against a rock, and having thus killed him, stripped the corpse of the aforesaid ornaments and buried them in two separate places not very far from the scene of the murder. The corpse was not discovered until the afternoon of the 29th when it was found where the murder had been committed. The prisoner was apprehended on suspicion the following evening, and the next day confessed to having committed the murder and voluntarily pointed out to the Police the places where he had buried the said ornaments, which were there found. On the 2nd September his written confession containing a detailed account of the crime and the motive for its commission was taken, but on the 21st of September the prisoner before the Head Magistrate retracted and denied this confession, declared it had been extracted from him by threats of violence, and stated that the father of the boy gave him the jewelry to keep for him, without assigning any reason for so doing, and that he immediately went and buried them in the jungle. The father denies having given the ornaments to the prisoner, who stated in Court that he had no recollection of any, he might have stated previously owing to having been beaten to excess and tortured in the most sensitive part of the body. Before the committing Magistrate he merely stated when retracting his previous confession, that he had put his mark to the confession on being threatened with torture; whereas now he states that most severe violence and torture were had recourse to. But oppose to this vague assertion are the facts that the last time the deceased was seen alive was in the prisoner's company, that deceased had then on said articles of jewelry, that they were not on the corpse when found, that the prisoner after apprehension voluntarily admitted having murdered the deceased, and pointed out the places where he had buried the jewelry which was there found, and subsequently gave a detailed confession which has been duly proved. On these facts the Court accordingly convicts the prisoner Wittoo Koosha, of wilful murder and robbery as charged, and sentences him, subject to the confirmation of sentence by the Judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead at the usual place of execution at Rutnagherie.

RESOLUTION OF THE SUDDER COURT.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner's retracted confession receives from his production of the ornaments of the murdered boy and the other evidence recorded, such confirmation as is necessary to make it sufficient for his conviction and that the offence committed calls for the infliction of the extreme penalty of the law. The conviction and sentence are confirmed accordingly.

OUR COTTON SUPPLY.

(*From the Examiner, Nov* 30.)

That there will be a scarcity of cotton and a high price of it for the year ensuing is a fact not to be gainsaid. Last year we received to the value of 30,000,000*l*. from the Southern States of America, and this year we shall receive none at all. From all other quarters we received a good deal less than 6,000,000*l*. worth, or less than one-fifth part of our American supply. In America cotton is the great staple of agriculture, and everywhere else it is but a supplemental one.

India is the only country from which we can hope for any material supply, and therefore let us see what it can do towards filling up the great gap left by the secession of America. Last year it furnished us with cotton of a very inferior quality to the value in round numbers of 1,800,000*l*.—that is, to little more than one-sixteenth part of the value of the American supply. Let it be supposed that it furnish us for the coming year with double this amount. If it do so, it will be at double price at the least; for the Indian cotton which cost us but 4*d.* a pound last year is already 8*d.* The increased supply will therefore cost us the sum of 7,200,000*l*. Even if this amount were realised it would be short of furnishing us with one-fourth part of the value of what we had last year from America, and let us add that it is value more than quantity by which our wants are to be estimated.

The fact is that although all India be a cotton growing country, a small part of its vast area only is a cotton-exporting country. Worse even than this, the major part, unable to produce cotton enough for itself, is an importer from the minor, and hence a competitor with ourselves in the Indian market. We have, moreover, another competitor on the spot, China, which on an average of years consumes more Indian cotton than ourselves, usually to the value of from 2,000,000*l*. to 3,000,000*l*. yearly. But when the Indian cotton arrives in England, two-thirds of it, as usual, will be re-exported to European countries more accustomed to use it in their coarse fabrics than ourselves, and hence enabled to give higher prices for it. In this manner, our supposed supply of 7,200,000*l*. will fall to that of 2,400,000*l*., which will be between a twelfth and thirteenth part of the value of the cotton we had from America last year, more valuable than the Indian cotton as to quality by full 50 per cent.

Any immediate additional supply from India beyond the liberal one which we have now supposed is out of the question, and even that can only be obtained from the ordinary supply of the year by the temptation of exorbitant prices. The new crop would be sown in July last, and as the plant takes seven months to come to maturity, and it takes six months more to clean the cotton and transport it from the interior of India to England, we cannot expect to benefit by the crop before August or September next. High prices will probably produce a somewhat larger supply, but with two American crops ready to be poured into the European markets on the return of peace, he would be a rash speculator who would reckon on the present high exceptional prices, and hope, therefore, for a large and permanent increase of the Indian supply.

There are certain parties, however, who are unreasonable enough to assure us that India is quite capable of supplying the place of America, although in forty years of free trade, the quantity which it furnished to us has increased but in a very moderate degree, and the quality in no degree at all. In their view, all that is necessary is that the present high prices should be assured to the Indian cultivators, which simply means that more should continue to be paid for Indian cotton than Indian cotton is worth, and that we should go on paying more for a bad article than we have been paying for a good one. They tell us that it will be the fault of the manufacturers of Manchester themselves if they do not get Indian cotton enough, and they go the length of recommending to these manufacturers to send their agents to India purse in hand, and pay liberally, when they will have cotton enough to their heart's content. We must, however, take leave to remind these sage counsellors, that it is not in the legitimate province of manufacturers, or consistent with the wholesome division of labour, that they should turn merchants and brokers speculating at 15,000 miles distant from their factories, in a country they cannot know, and with a people whose language they do not understand. They might just as well recommend to the woollen manufacturers to speculate in sheep-farming in Australia, or the silk manufacturers to invest their funds in the production of silk in China. Last year England paid India 1,800,000*l*. for cotton; this year it will pay twice that sum for the same quantity, and 100 per cent. increase ought surely to be in all conscience encouragement sufficient to the growth of Indian cotton.

We once more repeat what we have before said in this journal, that the present greatness of the English cotton manufacture is as much owing to the capacity of America to produce a good, cheap, and abundant raw material, as to our own skill, capital, and enterprise. For the production of cotton, the Southern States of America possess advantages in soil, climate, extent of land, and agricultural skill possessed by no other country. In these, cotton is the primary object of culture, without a competitor. In other countries it is of secondary consideration. Thus, in India and in Egypt, corn and pulses take precedence of it, and in Brazil and the Antilles, the cane and coffee plant. Deprived of the supply furnished by America, and left to depend for it on all other quarters, a great decline in our manufacture would be inevitable. Hitherto America has been furnishing us in mere quantity with five sixths of all the cotton we consume. It would take, we guess, a long series of years before the fraction furnished by all other countries would become the integer of our past supply. If, indeed, it ever happened at all, it could only take place at the cost of exorbitant prices, and the displacement of much corn, cane, and coffee, with increased cost of all such productions. One-half of the Anglo-Saxon people is undergoing the havoc and desolation of civil war, and the other so closely allied to it cannot expect to escape unscathed.

THE INDIAN REVOLUTION.

(*From the Spectator, Nov.* 23.)

Lord Canning has done the greatest act of his official career. An order, written with all the stately force which characterizes his pen, announces that the task from which even the haughty courage of Lord Dalhousie shrank, has been begun, and that freehold in Indian soil is henceforward a possibility. By the side of the plan for the redemption of the land-tax, the sale of the wild lands, though it opens whole provinces to European enterprise, shrinks into insignificance. The latter only opens the way to new wealth, the former is the commencement of a social revolution. We will first describe the effect of the simpler innovation.

All over India the Government possesses vast tracts of land which have never been peopled, or from which the wave of population, the traces of which are still left, has from some cause receded. All the mountains, to begin with, belong to them, and the lakes, and the forests of heavy timber. Almost all Assam, a province just twice the size of England, nearly half Chittagong, a third of Arracan, nine-tenths of Moulmein, nearly the whole of Pegu, great part of Cachar, Sylhet, Tipperah, the slopes of the Himalayas, which extend three thousand miles in an unbroken circle, about a third of Nagpore, all the Gond country and Bheel country,—territories, in short, equal to kingdoms,—belong to them not only as rulers but as proprietors, and are as yet without inhabitants. They have inherited not only the general rights of the Mogul which gave them the mountains and the rivers, but the estates of a hundred princes, lands like the Nerbudda banks, with their quarries of snow-white marble, and the Malabar forests, with their million acres of teak. These districts are still unpopulated, for the Hindoo will not, as a rule, break new soil, and some of them are among the most culturable in the East. Assam, for example, with its glorious river, which for a thousand miles is broader, deeper, and swifter than the Ganges, will grow tea from end to end. So will the slopes of the Himalaya, the teas of Kangra and Darjeeling being only kept out of the market by the prices Indians are willing to give for a leaf which surpasses that of Assam as much as the Assamese surpasses that of Shanghai. The Chittagong hills, Cachar, and Sylhet, suit the plant equally well, and the teagrowing land may at this moment be estimated at an acreage which we may best describe as equal to five Great Britains. The hill-slopes of Southern India are the natural home of the coffee-plant, while in the great desert province which stretches from Calcutta to the sea, in Orissa, and on the wild lands of Nagpore, cotton grows to the perfection which Liverpool believes to belong only to Southern America. There is no deficiency of labour, for the native, who will not commence the work, will and does follow the European, and the wild tribes always ready to emigrate are willing to labour for pay. They have no caste, and consequently do not come into conflict with the European contempt for prejudices which interfere with work. Hitherto, in all these great regions, no European could safely invest his capital. He could never acquire a title. The stupid old Indians who till 1858 bore rule, could never be induced to part with the power of worrying. They offered most "liberal" terms, nominal rents, forest rights, all sorts of privileges, but no security. If the settler did not obey rules which it would take half this paper only to print, his toil and his capital disappeared in an hour, Government "resumed its grant." There is a gentleman in London now who has spent thousands in an effort to grow sea-island cotton on an estate in the Sunderbunds. He failed, and failed, but held on, and, just as he had succeeded, the estate was swept away: he had not fulfilled some clearance condition. For it must not be forgotten that the old rules, liberal as they were, were worked by a man with a caste antipathy to the settlers, who looked on them as interlopers, and when the great interloper, the Governor-General, did not interfere, gave them no quarter. The sense of insecurity rested permanently with every grantee. Then hundreds of men in different occupations were most anxious to hold patches of mountain and jungle, and retire to them as they accumulated a competence. That was forbidden by clauses enforcing a certain amount of clearance every year. Then, of course, Indians demand in return for their suffering from the climate large profits, and tea, coffee, and other cultivations will yield them. But clearance takes years, every year the Government rental increased, and at the end of twenty years the settlers were liable to pay the rate of the district, a fair demand enough in Bengal, but ruin in Madras. So keenly has this annoyance been felt, that the Wynaad planters deliberately proposed an export duty on their own produce if only they might be let alone, and till Sir C. Trevelyan arrived were treated with an apathetic contempt. All this has disappeared. To the despair of the old Indians the Governor-General has abolished all the annoyances, and offered uncleared land at five shillings an acre. A thousand acres is enough for a great tea farm, and the upset price of 250*l*. is within any planter's means. The purchases for tea will begin instantly, teaplanting being already a profession, and every successful planter settles his sons and his nephews, his friends' sons and his friends' nephews, on bits of land around him till a colony springs up in a healthy atmosphere, and in localities exempt from the fatal influence of the women of the plains, the great dread of the few fathers who have hitherto kept their sons in India. We wonder if our readers have any idea of the pecuniary temptation to engage in these cultivations. Perhaps two little stories, for the absolute accuracy of which we can vouch, may help to enlighten them. A regular tea-planter settled seven years ago in the Himalaya, and cultivated with some skill. He grew tired of it last year, and sold out, receiving in cash seven times the whole capital he had laid out. About 1846 an officer, with some relatives, started a coffee plantation in Wynaad, and spent thereupon 4000*l*. It returned him nothing for four years, since which time it has yielded him a clear annual average of 4000*l*. a year—a decent return for an agricultural pursuit which admits of mountain life and field sports without end. It is within the limit of reasonable probability that in fifteen years India should be incomparably the greatest exporter of coffee, tea, and the higher descriptions of cotton.

To explain the meaning of the second decree, we must state the present position of Indian tenures. We will not weary our readers with Indian terms, but simply mark the three broad facts. Throughout the empire there exist precisely three acres of *bonâ fide* freehold soil, being those on which the Serampore college stands, and which are freehold by right of treaty with the Danish Government. There are rent-free lands scattered in little patches everywhere, but the legal presumption is always against them, and their owners may be required every year to prove title, the right of the English freeholder to his land till his right is disproved, not existing. The best tenure obtainable is that of the zemindar, or tenant-in-chief of the Crown, and that is nearly as bad as it is possible for tenure to be. Under a law called in India the Sunset Law, the quit-rent must be paid by sunset on quarter-day, or the whole property is put up to auction and sold with a Parliamentary title. No excuse whatever, not even the death of the agent, is admitted for an hour, and scores of cases are known in which the agent has wilfully delayed payment for a day, and bought the estate for himself. Nancy Chalsworth sold because the taxes were two hours in arrear. Yet that is the fate to which a man like like the Mahrajah of Burdwan, with estates covering countries, is liable every quarter-day. Our readers will, we doubt not, fancy there is here some mistake or exaggeration. Let them ask any Indian, and not only will the statement be confirmed, but they will be told with perfect truth that no other law would keep the land-tax in existence, and that Lord Cornwallis taxed his brain to devise milder schemes in vain.

This, we say, is the *best* tenure, but zemindaries are enormous properties, and the more usual tenure is to hold of the zemindar. *Then* the planter is liable not only to be turned out by his landlord's act, but by his landlord's default. In other words, the Government sale extinguishes all sub-tenures not sixty years old. If it did not, every bankrupt zemindar would sell long leases at pepper-corn rent. Consequently it is in the power of any zemindar to demand of his tenant a sudden gift, on penalty of failing to pay his rent, and destroying the lease. What can the tenant do, but pay? He has probably expended a sum equal to the fee simple of the soil in buildings and machinery. He just pays the black-mail and puts it on to the price of his cultivation. We are bound to say native zemindars are as averse to scoundrelism of this sort as English gentleman would be, put spendthrifts know no law, and we have known this very act done, the demand being for 3000*l*., and this insecurity destroys the value of property. This is Bengal. In Madras there is simply no tenure possible at all, Government having the right to raise the rent every year in proportion to the improvements. It does not do it often, but a sharp collector sometimes does, and, of course, improvements become simply impossible. The right to redeem at twenty years' purchase settles all that. In Bengal the natives will not accept it, partly because their properties are in huge masses, but chiefly because they do not believe the Government will endure. But the Europeans will, and as property changes hands very rapidly—from the law of sub-division on every death transfer—they must in a hundred years become, as they are in Tirhoot, the principal lords of the soil. Once free of the collector, they can improve, buy out the cottiers, introduce new cultivations, and, what does not exist throughout India, farms of more than ten acres. Rice pays, as it is, some 175 per cent., and if Europeans could only get the land, they would obtain profits such as would once again make the nabob the rival of English gentry. The tenure is the one eternal, all-originating curse of India, the source of every dispute, the cause of every oppression, and it is the tenure which Lord Canning has had the wise audacity to attack.

But we shall be asked at once, Whence is the revenue to come? The revenue is not threatened. Government owns a debt as permanent as its land revenue. It pays 5*l*. on every 100*l*. for ever. Under the redemption law it receives 100*l*., instead of 5*l*. for ever, and the receipt just exactly kills the outgoing. All it loses is, in Madras only, the right to increase taxation as improvements are made—a right which has turned a third of a continent into a poor-house, inhabited by twenty-two millions of paupers, which has thrown three-fifths of the soil out of cultivation, and which has left us whole counties like Bellary to support by public works, because every three years the inhabitants, but for Government, would perish of hunger. Let any Member of Parliament who doubts what a land tenure can do to aggravate human misery, call for the records of the second of the three famines which have occurred in Bellary within the last twelve years.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

We hear that a Court Martial is to be assembled on Monday next the 13th inst., at the Presidency, for the trial of F. W. Hopkins, Esq., Commander, Her Majesty's Indian Navy, on charges preferred against him by Assistant Surgeon Boustead.—*Observer, Jan.* 11.

We regret to hear from our Malligaum correspondent that the 3rd Regiment N. I., suffered severely from Cholera on their march from Bombay to that station. The Bheels appear to be quiet, we also learn from the same quarter.—*Id.*

The Passenger Train from Sholapoor of the 9th instant, due at 9 P. M., did not arrive at Poona, till 1-30 A. M. on the 10th, in consequence of some derangement in the machinery of the Engine. The corresponding Train from Poona, however, through the exertions of Mr. Robottom, the Superintendent, was only detained for an hour; another train having been laid on within that time.—*Herald, Jan.* 11.

We learn that Mr. Robottom, the Superintendent of the Poona District, is about to be transferred to Sholapoor, as a temporary measure; and that Mr. Penson, the Second Assistant traffic Manager, now acting for Mr. Superintendent Hornsby, at Sholapoor, will relieve Mr. Robottom.

We are not informed of the cause of these temporary arrangements; but from what we hear, we imagine that Mr. Penson is now engaged in examining the respective stations in the Deccan with a view to reporting on the qualifications and remuneration of the Staff in general; the object of this examination being to place the Department in a thoroughly efficient state.—*Id.*

A CASE OF POLICE TORTURE.—A case has just been decided in the Court of the Assistant Judge of Poona, which shows that the old leaven of the former Police administration is not yet eradicated by the more stringent rules recently applied to it.

A few days ago, a case was committed to the Poona Session Court by Mr. Showell, the District Deputy Magistrate of Poona, in which seven persons belonging to the Police of the Tannah Zillah were charged with misconduct in having on sundry occasions assaulted and maltreated a Ramoosee named Kumlojee when in their custody on suspicion of having been concerned in a gang robbery. The prosecutor, Kumlojee, is a resident of Poona.

The two principal men charged with this offence, were Govind Keshow Kullatkar, the Brahmin Foujdar of Nizampore in the Tanna Collectorate, and Bappojee Subhajee, a Police Jemadar of the Tanna Police Force, the remaining prisoners Police Policemen of the same district. The prosecutor in this case bore the marks of severe illtreatment on his person, caused by the abrasions of a rope with which he had been pinioned and suspended from under the arms. He also bore other marks and wounds on his ribs, which could only be accounted for on the supposition that great force had been used in hitting him only of that. Colonel Baird deposed them. The testimony of Dr. Fraser, the Civil Surgeon of Poona, was produced, from which it appeared that he gave it as his opinion that the man had been maltreated as described in the charge.

Upon the evidence produced, the Foujdar and Jemadar were convicted of the offence, and sentenced, the former to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and pay a fine of one thousand rupees, and the latter to a similar term of imprisonment.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Captain C. E. Mills, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Lahore Division, is removed from the Divisional Staff of the Army.

What are we to understand from the above? Is Captain Mills removed from the Staff of the Army by the Secretary of State for India, by the advice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, or is the deposition effected through the Governor General? For Captain Mills' sake we should wish the reason of his removal had been stated by his Excellency. We have no objection to a strong hand, but we do object to mystery.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 3.

THE RAJAH OF BENARES.—We have been informed that Maharajah Debnarain Sing of Benares arrived at Calcutta on Monday last; and took up quarters at the garden-house of Rance Surnomoye at Kakoorgachea on the south side of the Circular Road. His Highness has visited several of the members of the Council, and will shortly have an interview with the Governor General.—*Id.*

The Inland River Steam Companies will shortly have a formidable competitor in the *Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company*, whose first Steamer the *Soane* was launced on Tuesday last. She is 195 feet long, 19 feet breadth of beam, and with coals for 10 days on board, will only draw 3 feet water. The *Soane* is a beautiful model and will no doubt prove the fastest vessel on the Ganges. She was tried on the Clyde, and run 16 knots per hour. She was launched with her Engines on board and will begin to run about weeks hence.

The *Soane* has been put together the Engines placed on board and launched in the Company's yard in the short space of two months, a feat never before performed in this country.

Two more steamers are laid down so that by June they expect to have three steamers at work. One of them is to tow three Barges on Bourne's principle and will be about ready when the Freshes come down, an admirable time to try if success is possible on the Ganges.—*Id.*

We understand that the American Ship *Daring*, which was clearing out for Boston, with a general Cargo was stopped yesterday, under the provisions of the amended Ordinance, passed by the Governor General of India, which will be found in another column, prohibiting absolutely the exportation of Saltpetre from India. The *Daring* had a considerable quantity of Saltpetre on board, the whole of which must be relanded, to the no small disgust of the Captain and Agents.—*Id. January* 4.

We are told that in consequence of the Act to amend Act XIV for the limitation of suits having expired on the 31st December, the demand for stamp paper has been so very great that the Collector is totally unable to meet it, and that the number of suits already entered in the Mofussil Courts is so very great, that even double the number of Judges and Moonsiffs would not be able to get through them for a year to come.—*Id.*

We hear that there are sixteen Captains who have accepted the Bonus.—*Id.*

Major Morrieson, of the 30th N. I., who becomes promoted by Major Ewart's retirement, is about to retire from the Service on the pension of a Colonel.—*Id.*

Government has behaved very liberally to its Officers, inasmuch as these taking the bonus are permitted to reckon their service either under the old or new rules, whichever is most to their own benefit.—*Id.*

The late retirements throw open the following appointments: 1st Punjab Infantry. 16th Irregular Cavalry, 59th N. I., 22nd Punjab Infantry, 70th N. I., Kemaon Battalion, 1 Commissariat, 1 Stud, 3 Civil, 3 Asstt. 1 Pay, 1 Assistant Adjutant General, and 1 Brigade appointment, also 1 Finance appointment, and 1 Barrack Master's appointment.—*Id.*

BANK OF BENGAL.—On scrutinizing the several clauses of the Agreement lately entered into between the Government of India and the Bank of Bengal, whereby the latter has engaged to conduct all pecuniary transactions on behalf of that Government. Mr. Laing, at least so we are told, objects to some of the conditions which that document contains, particularly that which provides, for the transfer to the Bank of the Cash balances of the General Treasury on its abolition as well as of all other money belonging to Government whether in specie or in notes. As the agreement has already been signed and ratified by the parties concerned, nothing could be done now.—*Id.*

The command of the 39th N. I., vacant by the retirement of Major Hall on Sir Charles Wood's list, has been conferred by his Excellency the Commander in-Chief, upon Major E. D. Watson, officiating Commandant of the 31st P. L., an excellent regimental officer, in whose hands the 39th will certainly not deteriorate.—*Englishman, Jan.* 3.

Letters from Head Quarters Camp dated Goozerat, Christmas-day, mention that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was rapidly recovering from his late accident, and going about as usual, although stiff from that severe fall, the hardness of the ground, and his horse having rolled over him. The camp was moving steadily across the Punjab, and Sir Hugh Rose was at the date of writing about to vis

where civilization has ceased to be costly because it is ceasing to live. Men instinctively hate what they call dearness, even when it is only a sign of the rapid improvement of incomes, and in the last Parliament the Southern Italians absolutely refuse to bear their share of the general burden. They could not and would not pay an additional ten per cent. on their ancient contribution. It was known that Ricasoli would again insist on this levy, and the foreigners who "know Italy" without loving it, rubbed their hands in anticipation. Parliament has met, and the very first debate has ended in imposing the tax without a word of remonstrance from the South beyond the regular and decent querulousness of free representatives. The loan, which would seem to be inevitable, is thus provided for and the Government has already issued orders for bringing the fleet to its full strength, completing the Southern Trunk Railway, and raising the regular army by ninety thousand men. The difficulties which beset the conscription in the Marches are ending with the prospect of battle, and Parliament has not sat a week before those administrative obstacles which appear so formidable in Mazzinian letters and Legitimist gossip have been summarily cleared away.

The political difficulties remain, but even these are greatly diminished. Ricasoli's independence it was known had irritated the Emperor, while his proud, perhaps somewhat arrogant, isolation had alienated Italian politicians, and the failure before Rome had disappointed the people. Rataszi, his only competent Parliamentary rival, had made a great bid for power, the party of action were menacing one whom they fear as much as they feared Cavour, and the Neapolitans, it was believed, irritated by the state of the South, would vote against him to a man. They may do so yet, but if they do, it will be after warm and grave debate, and for reasons other than hasty anger at the Premier's deference to irremovable obstacles. Already his letter to the Pope has soothed away much of the irritation, and deservedly. We doubt if in the whole course of modern diplomacy, during which the intellect of the governing classes of Europe has been strained to produce despatch writers, such another document can be discovered. Written in style of which the highest publicist would be proud, and glowing with that condensed satire which Italians understand so well, it is yet grave as the decree of a Roman Senate, and strong with arguments which, long as the discussion has lasted Europe still finds original. Nothing during the entire controversy has been said so good as the sentence in which the Premier implies that if the Church claims to be the vicegerent of God, it must, like Him, leave man his free will: "If, then, the Church, imitating God, its supreme model, who, in His almightiness and infallibility controls with infinite wisdom the exercise of His power so as not to injure human liberty; if the Church has hitherto known how to accomodate itself, while preserving intact the purity of its dogmas, to the necessities imposed by social transformations, those who injure it—posed prejudice it, are they not those who wou—, those who it immovable, to isolate it from civi—t wish to make it the enemy of the spirit of m— society, and to make who holds argument w— odern times." The Pontiff Canon Law, can see— orthless when opposed to the argument that "—cely be insensible to the force of the to attach "— God has shown what value man ought Heb— o his nationality when, wishing to punish the —ew people, rebellious against warnings and chastisements, he inflicted foreign domination upon them as the most terrible punishment of all." Nor can the "Father of Christendom," whose sole claim to exist is the necessity for maintaining religious unity, be unmoved by the menace that if he will not yield to Italy, Italy will add one more people to the list of schismatic powers:

"If at every step in society's progress the Church were not capable of creating new forms upon which the successive stages of the social life may be founded, the Church would not be a universal and perpetual institution, but a temporary and perishable thing. God is immutable in His essence, and nevertheless displays an infinate fertility in the creation of new substances and in the production of new forms. . . . . .

"This deplorable conflict has the saddest consequences for Italy as well as for the Church.

"The clergy are already divided; the flock is separated from its pastors. There are prelates, bishops, and priests who openly refuse to take part in the war which is being waged from Rome against the kingdom of Italy; a much greater number loathe that war in secret. The multitude sees with indignation ministers of the sanctuary mixing in conspiracies against the State, and refusing to the public voice the prayers which are asked of them by the authorities. The multitude, little accustomed to subtle distinction, may in the end be led to impute to religion that which is but the act of men who are its ministers, *and to separate from that communion* to which for eighteen centuries the Italians have had the glory and happiness to belong."

The words have been pronounced at last, and whatever the result of the struggle, they can never lose their effect. The genius of the ablest succession of European sovereigns, the energy and zeal of hundred Orders, the support of all temporal powers, the fixed habits of twelve hundred years, have been unable to overcome the original vice of an infallible Church, and in the chosen home of the Papacy, the Premier of Italy menaces Rome with religious schism, and the people of Italy see his threat a guarantee for his earnestness, and for their own enfranchisement. Against this one danger the support of the Catholic Powers, and the daggers of all the brigands in Italy, and the aid of French bayonets, are all alike useless, as feeble us a guard of police to prevent the operation of poison. Even the "Non possumus," the soft but impenetrable shield with which the Papacy has averted so many blows gives way to a weapon so keen. The Pope may be a rock, but even a rock has no "Non possumus" to plead to an acid. We have no expectation of any immediate change in the popular mind. Italians may continue for years to curse the Pope and implore his blessing, tell priests they are scoundrels, and shudder if they in return refuse the oily viaticum, but the spirit of revolt spreads fast, and the fathers who admit that the Pope is an enemy, will leave sons who declare that their foe can be no vicegerent of Heaven. When an avowed Protestant can, as Premier of Italy, tell the Pope that "there is a fatal conflict between the Italian nation and the Apostolic See," the relation between the two can scarcely be one of peace.

The work to be done is still tedious, and to eradicate it Baron Ricasoli has offered terms, already, with one exception, discussed in these columns, they have created in their official form some surprise among English Liberals, who murmur with the Emperor Napoleon that they concede too much, and that the Papacy will be an *imperium in imperio*. Doubtless they are not the less liberal because those who prepared them knew they would certainly be refused, but they are not so extravagant as some of their friends imagine. If carried out to the full, they do but place the Church in the position the Catholic Church at this moment holds in Ireland. Nobody interferes there with Catholic bishops, or claims the right of appointing priests, or punishes Archbishop Cullen if he likes to summon a Synod, or to inhibit a priest. The State retains all the control it needs. By the 6th article of the programme, the clergy are "subjected to the common law in regard to offences punished by the laws of the kingdom," and that provision is not quite so narrow as the little clause which contains it. Nothing, for example, stops the Italian Parliament from withdrawing the bishops' allowances and the curés' pay, or making all forms of worship equally legal or passing civil laws about marriage, or making an unjust excommunication a legal libel, or abolishing the protection of the confessional against giving evidence, or banishing a priest who talks treason from the pulpit, or establishing the system of mortmain, or, in short, surrounding the priests with a wall of legislation which will compel them to keep their eyes upward for want of a prospect on earth. Education, too, passes into the hands of laymen, and educated Italians are not precisely the disciples catholic priests most like. The articles secure everything to the Church except the control over men, all power to the priests except interference in human affairs, and every advantage to the preachers except an audience.

Englishmen, we venture to think, will approve the programme of Baron Ricasoli.

A MATTER OF BUSINESS; OR LOVE A LA MODE.

SCENE—*The Garden of a country house in which an old English gentleman is supposed to be entertaining a select circle.* BLANCHE *reclined in a rustic chair reading a newspaper.*

Blanche. Oh, dear! I'm so hungry.

(*Enter* ARTHUR.)

Mr. Phipps! How long is it to lunch?

Arthur. About a quarter of an hour.

Blanche. What an age! [*Rises.*

Arthur. Will just give me time enough to ask your advice and opinion.

Blanche. About what!

Arthur. Suppose a fellow had offered to marry my sister?

Blanche. Well?

Arthur. What ought she to do?

Blanche. Have him, if he is worth having; if not, not.

Arthur. I'm glad to hear you say that.

Blanche. Why?

Arthur. You girls have all got to be such lofty fellows, I was afraid you'd take a matrimonial offer as an affront, and resent the indignity.

Blanche. Oh, dear, no, not at all. A man has a right to ask a girl if she'll have him, I should say.

Arthur. Ah! that's all right. Then you wouldn't be offended with a fellow for making an offer to you!

Blanche. Offended? no certainly. I should'nt be obliged to have him if I didn't like him.

Arthur. Well; do you like me?

Blanche. H'm! that's a home question. Yes, I do. You are good-looking, agreeable, and clever. Yes, I like you very well.

Arthur. Will you have me?

Blanche. That's another question. That depends on circumstances.

Arthur. Exactly so; on circumatances. Pecuniary circumstances I suppose you mean.

Blanche. Of course I give you credit for more sense than to expect to marry me without being able to keep me properly up—and that's not to be done for a trifle, let me tell you, ying man.

Arthur. Ha! h'm; yes: to be sure. Well, I flatter myse— I could maintain you in the—the—style to which—you have been accustomed.

Blanche. Oh! that won't do. In a much better style, Sir, if you please. What should a girl marry for, if not to better herself?

Arthur. Well, companionship I hope, is—

Blanche. Oh! come now, no sentiment. Companionship is a bore unless the companions can enjoy it, which they can't unless they've lots of money between them. Depend upon it that what's enough for one is not half, no nor a quarter, enough for two. The question is simply an affair of figures. How much?

Arthur. Well; come. I can muster £200 a-year.

Blanche. Two hundred a-year! bless you— why it would hardly find me in boots.

Arthur. Then I'm safe for an appointment under Government.

Blanche. That won't run to much.

Arthur. Not at first.

Blanche. Not at first!—no; you'll have to wait ever so long, and whilst the grass grows, you know, &c.

Arthur. Then I've deuced good expectations. There's my old Aunt of mine. I shall come in for all her property.

Blanche.—How much? as I said before.

Arthur.—Why, you know, the old woman keeps her trap, and subscribes to the Dogs' Hospital and the Jews' Conversion Society, and all that sort of thing, and besides her tin, has no end of jewels, and all the old family plate.

Blanche. Jewels—h'm; old-fashioned, no doubt. I'm afraid they would fetch very little.

Arthur. That's true enough; but the plate, recollect, would always be worth its weight in silver.

Blanche. So it would. But then, oh, what a time your Aunt might live! How old is she?

Arthur. Seventy odd.

Blanche. Ah, that odd! When once they are turned of seventy, they sometimes go on so long. Fancy having to wait ten years; and then if you were to pop off too, where should I be?

Arthur. Undoubtedly, as you say. In the mean time, however, I am decently educated, and have, I flatter myself, abilities by which I could increase my income and besides something might turn up.

Blanche. There is something in what you say; and as I have candidly told you I like you, at least as well as any body else,—indeed, I don't mind saying, better. But then there are others besides yourself that I ought to consider, because they are so very very much richer, and might therefore make me so very very very much more happy and comfortable. There's young Nincombe, for instance, I think he's after me, for he's deuced kind and attentive, and he has five thousand a year, and then, between you and me, he's a bit of a fool, and I might have all my own way with him, and I'm not so sure that I could with you, quite. I should'nt at all wonder if he were to propose to me, and then of course I should be forced to have him; it would really be quite wicked to refuse and fly in the face of one's own good. So, I tell you what. Suppose we let the matter stand over for the present. You are not in a position to marry me now that is certain.

Arthur. Well, perhaps so.

Blanche. Let it stand over then. If anything fortunate should happen—then you're my man. Otherwise, in case a chance that I oughtn't to let slip occurs to me, I'm free to accept it. The same on your part. If you should happen to run against a more eligible party than this child—

Arthur. Oh! that's imp—

Blanche. Yes, yes, impossible of course. But without gammon. In that case you won't consider yourself under any engagement to me. I can't say anything fairer than that, can I?

Arthur. (musingly). True.

Blanche. Very well then, let it be an understood thing. We make no positive agreement that's to prevent either one or the other from accepting a good thing, but in the meanwhile we keep one other in view, with an understanding that in the event of a favourable contingency we go to church.

Arthur. Then that's a bargain?

Blanche. Without prejudice, you know.

Arthur. Yes, certainly without prejudice. There's my hand.

Blanche. And there's mine. And now, is it lunch time yet?

Arthur (*looks at watch*). Five more minutes. Just time for a smoke. I think we understand each other, Blanche?

Blanche. Perfectly.

Arthur That being the case, have a cigar?

[*Offers cigar case.*

Blanche. Thanks. [*Helping herself.*

Arthur. Let me give you a light, and then we can toddle gently up.

Blanche. Towards the victuals.

[ARTHUR *ignites Vesuvian, and assists* BLANCHE *to light her cigarette, whilst the* SCENE *closes.*—*Punch's Pocket Book.*

Advertisements.

RED BOOT.

JUST RECEIVED *ex Langdale*, A FRESH SUPPLY OF MONSOON BOOTS AND INDIA RUBBER GOLOSHES.

N. B.—The RED BOOT is the only house where the articles are warranted to be of the best London and Paris manufactory. List of Prices to be had on application. Terms—Cash on delivery.

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

ON SALE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 1st November 1861, showing the Names and Designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judical, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

ON SALE.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy.

Bombay Gazette Office.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Second-hand Dumny or Bullock Gharry, and a Pair of high Caste Surat Bullocks in good condition, may be seen by giving one day's previous notice (Sundays excepted).

ENGLISH MADE SADDLERY JUST RECEIVED EX "EARLY DAWN," FROM LONDON.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few sets of Plated and Covered Mounted Carriage and Gig or Dog Cart Harness, also a very few Gentlemen's light and small size real Rogskin's Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete with requisites, together with a few pairs of Overland Trunks, with Patent Locks and Keys.

The above will be sold cheap to effect a quick sale, and any orders from Outstations will be executed with promptattention.

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RUSSOMJEE PESTONJEE has just landed and exposed for sale at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Fresh Goods, viz., Fine fresh York Hams, Patent Preserved ditto in Tin, Patent Albert, Berkley Chedder, Double Gloucester, Pine and Somerset Cheeses, Berkley and Pine ditto in bladders, Ox Tongues in Tins, fresh and pickled Salmon, Dried Herrings, Soup and Game of Sorts, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Assorted Sauces, Pickles, Fruits for Tarts, Jams and Jellies, Crystal and White Wine Vinegar, Salid Oil, Mustard in large and small Bottles, Potted Ham, Beef, Tongue, Game, Lobster, Moses, Anchovy Paste, Chocolate, Cocoa, Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Chips, Peels and Rinds, Crystalized Fruits, Bon Bons, Bloom Raisins, French Plums, Turkey Figs, &c., &c.

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Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 14th Jan. 1862.

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Copy of the letter from the late COLONEL HAWKER (the well-known Author on "GUNS AND SHOOTING") Longparish House, near Whitchurch, Hants.

SIR,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your LOZENGES. I had a cough for several weeks that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach and digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your humble servant, P. HAWKER.

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AGENTS—Messrs. ALLEN, BARNES, & Co., Umballah, Lahore, Meean Meer, and Simla

NOTICE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS will not be supplied during the coming year to any parties who shall not by the *20th January* next have paid up all arrears for the one now drawing to a close, —and advance subscriptions for 1862 as well. Those of our Constituents who have heretofore paid regularly within the first quarter of the year are of course not included in the foregoing.

The sum due us for Newspapers and Periodicals alone amounts to upwards of Fifteen Thousand Rupees; and we are therefore compelled to resort to the step just adopted, of refusing to supply any party with these during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

We thus early and plainly intimate the above, that gentlemen up-country may make their remittances accordingly, or notify their wish to cease subscribing for what they now take in.

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
News Agents, Bombay

28, Medow Street, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

FIRE Premiums for year 1856.....£151,73.
Do. do. 1857.....175,00.
Do. do. 1858.....196,14.
Do. do. 1859.....228,31.

RESERVED FUND, £140,350

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.
LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information egarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., o intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st November 1860.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 4 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Sernices on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Cornior Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.
Alberts. Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards. Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards. Brooches.
Hair Rings. Bracelets.
Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

An English Watchmaker wanted, no other need apply. A European Assistant wanted.

N. B.—Removing to No. 23, Apollo Street, opposite to the Secretariate.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT,
Jewellers, Silk Mercers, Drapers, Milliners, and General Wareshousemen.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co. respectfully invite attention to the subjoined list of the Tailoring Department, &c. &c. They beg specially to address themselves to Officers of all ranks in Military and Political employ, as the Stock now contains almost every article required for the New Uniforms. The new Badges, Numbers, Buttons, &c., rendered necessary by the Amalgamation will be received by an early Mail, and all Officers are solicited to register their orders without delay.

Military Uniform, &c.

A large stock of the best West of England Cloths, in Scarlet, Blue, White, Black and Oxford. Doeskin (for Overalls) in Black, Blue, and Oxford.
Scarlet Cassimeres for Staff Vests.
Blue Regulation Serge.
Scarlet do. do.
Khaker do. do.
New Serge Frocks, "Volunteers" Uniforms.
Fine Blue Cloth for Patrol Coats.
Cavalry Grey Cloth "Lancers."
Khakee Drill, English Manufacture.

The above made and cut in first rate style, and in strict accordance with the latest Regulations.

Gold Laces, Swords, (Military, Naval, and Durbar) Cocked Hats, Waist and Shoulder Belts, Badges Mohair Trimmings of all kinds, &c. &c.

Materials supplied by the yard, and patterns sent post free.

Civilians' Clothing.

Capital Travelling Tweed Suits ..... Rs. 20
Good Angola Suits ..... ,, 35
Superfine Black Dress Suits from ..... ,, 60

EX "EARLY DAWN," FROM LONDON.

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NOTICE.

WE beg to notify that from the 1st October next, our Wines, Spirits, &c. will be alone procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom from that date we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th September 1861.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ..... Black Capsule...	35
	,, Pts..... ,, ,, ...	18
	No. 2 ..... Blue ,, ...	30
	,, Pts..... ,, ,, ...	16
	No. 3 ..... Yello ,, ...	26
	,, Pts..... ,, ,, ...	14
	No. 4 ..... Green ,, ...	22
	,, Pts..... ,, ,, ...	12
	Medoc ..... Red ,, ...	17
	,, Pts..... ,, ,, ...	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.....	38
	,, ... per 2 dozen Pts.....	40
	Brand C. & Co.....	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.....	40
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.....	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil.....	38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.....	40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.....	32
	Braumberger	35
	Rudesheimer	27
	Hockheimer	20
	Black Seal.....	28
Port	,, ... Pts...	40
	Red Seal	22
	,, ... Pts...	12
	Amontillado ..... Black Seal...	32
	Pale Amoroso ..... Brown ,, ...	25
Sherry	Light Golden ..... Green ,, ...	28
	Pale ..... Yellow ,, ...	30
	Pale ..... White ,, ...	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule).....		32
,, ,, ,, (Yellow ,,)		26
Gin, Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica.....		20
Curacoa	Brown..... in Glass Bottles...	42
	,, ... ,, Pts.....	24
	White..... Bottles...	42
	,, ... ,, Pts.....	24
Maraschino Di Zara		40
		21
Cherry Brandy		30
,, ...	Pts.....	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON SALE.

At the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A ROSE CLARET in 1 Dozen Cases, from Messrs *Block, Grey* and *Block* of London.

ROBERT, STRONG & Co.

Nesbit Row, 30th December 1861.

BURDON'S WINE.

AN Arrival of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

Ex Janet Willis from London.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of carefully selected SHERRIES, bottled by *Messrs. R. Johnston & Co.*, Mincing Lane and Pall Mall, London.

		Rs. per dozen.
Yellow Seal	... Rs.	25
Green ,, ...	,, ,,	24 ,,
Red ,, ...	,, ,,	23 ,,

Early application is requested by

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.
CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. beg leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always prepared to execute

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those description which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

		Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, No. 1 Yellow Seal	...Rs.	29
Do. Do. No. 2 Black ,, ...		25
Amontillado. Red ,, ...		32
Port ,, Black ,, ...		28
Do. Pints ,, ...		15
Claret No. 1 Red ,, ...		35
Do. No. 2 Yellow ,, ...		30
Do. No. 3 Blue ,, ...		26
Champagne, 1st quality		42
Do. Pints ,, ...	per 2 Dozen	42
Do. 2nd quality		36
Moselle, still		30
Do. Sparkling		40
Hock Sparkling		40
Rhenish		20
Brandy, pale. 1st quality...		36
Do. Do. 2nd quality...		30
Gin, Old Tom...		18
Geneva, ...	...15 Flasks	23
Curacoa, 1st quality...		42
Noyau, 1st quality...		45
Maraschino de Zara, 1st quality		50
Cherry Brandy, 1st quality		36
Do. Pints, 1st quality		18

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle, and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street London, July 18, 1861.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

Confidently Recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal.....	Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. }	Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,, 24
White do. }			
Brown do. }		,,	,, 22
Yellow do. }			
MADERIA, very old.....		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal.....	Quarts	,,	,, 21
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 12
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...	A. DePaul..... Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul..... Pints	,,	,, 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet... Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do.	do. ..... Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	{ Demhar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... do.	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.		,,	,, 21
CRABBE'S GINGER WINE.....		,,	,, 18
TREACHER & Co. do.		,,	,, 42
CURACOA		,,	,, 40
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 30
SHERRY BRANDY			
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	
do. ...Jules Robins (30 years old)		,,	,, 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica.....	,,	,, 29
Gin—Old Tom...	Booth, London.....	,,	
Do.	Hollands in cases.....	,,	
WHISKEY.....	Glenlivat, Dabbie ...	,,	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beers English and Country bottled, just to hand in Excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

		per dozen.
SHERRY—		
Amontillado.....	Qts.....	Rs. 32
Pale	Qts.....	,, 24 to 28
Do.	Qts.....	,, 20 to 24
Golden	Qts.....	,, 24 to 26
PORT—		
1st quality	Qts.....	,, 28
Do.	Pts.....	,, 15
2nd quality	Qts.....	,, 21 to 24
Do.	Pts.....	,, 13
CHAMPAGNE—		
1st quality	Qts.....	,, 40
Do.	Pts.....	,, 20
2nd quality	Qts.....	,, 36
Do.	Pts.....	,, 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling	Qts.....	,, 40
Do.	Pts.....	,, 20
MOSELLE—		
Sparkling	Qts.....	,, 40
Do.	Pts.....	,, 20
CLARET—		
Margaux .....